

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-17-81 BY 20230513/ajw

**Baldwin Writes
Of Negro Plight**

MOSCOW, March 4 (UPI) — American Negro novelist James Baldwin told Russian newspaper readers today that only "the most radical and far-reaching changes in American society" can improve the Negro's condition.

Writing in Izvestia, Baldwin said "it is absolutely clear that white Americans simply do not want to bring these changes into existence."

He said the majority of Americans are not ready to grant Negroes their "Freedom" with the result that "there are no words to describe the full horror of the life of American Negroes."

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Trotter _____
Tele Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

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3/5/64
The Washington Post and Times Herald

The Washington Daily News _____
The Evening Star _____
New York Herald Tribune _____
New York Journal-American _____
New York Mirror _____
New York Daily News _____
New York Post _____
The New York Times _____
The Worker _____
The New Leader _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
The National Observer _____
People's World _____

Date _____

162-108763-A
NOT RECORDED

128 MAR 11 1964

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Section 552

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1 Pages were not considered for release as they are duplicative of NY100-1460553-123 pg 2

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NY 62-108763-24 pg 2

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1178

11-1-62

U. S. INFORMATION AGENCY
OFFICE OF SECURITY

REQUEST FOR SECURITY INFORMATION

DATE APR 16 1964
3/16/64

FBI: Request data sub. to Bureau memo re: subject dated 9/24/63
HCUA: 4/62

FBI HCUA STATE CSC I & NS CIA MILITARY OTHER

DO NOT WRITE ABOVE THIS LINE

NAME <u>Baldwin, James</u>	DATE OF BIRTH <u>6/2/24</u>	PLACE OF BIRTH <u>New York, N. Y.</u>		
ALIASES AND PSEUDONYMS	RACE	SEX <u>M</u>	MARITAL STATUS	NAME OF SPOUSE
CITIZENSHIP <u>U.S.</u>	ALIEN REGISTRATION NO.	CITIZENSHIP CERT. NO.		MILITARY SERIAL NO.

RESIDENCE FOR PAST TEN YEARS

DATES	NUMBER AND STREET	CITY	STATE
1962 - ?	81 Horatio St.	New York 14,	N. Y.

EMPLOYMENT FOR PAST TEN YEARS

DATES	EMPLOYER	ADDRESS
	Author	<p>In response to your request there are currently 2 MEMOS + 2 reports which appear to relate to the subject of your inquiry.</p> <p>TO USIA 4/2/64 DRR per IDH (62-108763-18125)</p>

ADDITIONAL IDENTIFYING DATA
800-9467

REQUEST PLACED BY: DATE THIS BLOCK TO BE USED FOR AGENCY RESPONSE

TAE	3/16/64	NO RECORD	SECURITY INFO. ATTACHED
REQUESTING OFFICER TAE - E. Pancoast			File 62-108763
X CHECK PERSON WILL NOT HAVE ACCESS TO CLASSIFIED INFORMATION		NO DEROG. INFO.	- 1964 3/16/64 3-108763
PROPOSED USE OF PERSON Possible reception for Baldwin by 4/23/64 USIS/Rome		NO DEROG. INFO.	OTHER NOT RECORDED

158

1179

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN

REPORTING OFFICE NEW YORK	OFFICE OF ORIGINATING NEW YORK	DATE 3/26/64	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 12/18/63 - 3/19/64
TITLE OF CASE JAMES ARTHUR BALDWIN		REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED]	TYPED BY 11

CHARACTER OF CASE

SM - C

b7C

Classified by ~~EX-100~~
Declassify on: OADR 3-27-84

REFERENCE:

Report of SA [REDACTED]
12/11/63, at NY.DECLASSIFIED BY AUC94255 SAH/SK
2/18/99

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CA97-5269

ADMINISTRATIVE:

The sources used in the characterization of
the Monroe Defense Committee in the order used are
[REDACTED] and [REDACTED] b7C

Rbeto

S TAKU

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CC TO: [REDACTED] b7D-1

REQ. REC'D 7-22-64

JUL 29 1968

ANS.

BY: [REDACTED] TAKU

Copy to: cia

by routing slip for

 info actiondate 7-27-68by TAKU/cia

PROVED

SPECIAL AGENT
IN CHARGE

PIES MADE:

4-Bureau (62-108763) (RM)
1-New York (100-146553)Classified by 69-108763-20-00
Declassify on: ODR 2-20-70

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

62-108763-25	REC'D
2 MAR 27 1964	
SPECIAL 2	
EX-105	

DISSEMINATION RECORD OF ATTACHED REPORT

RECD.	State	Local	114-31
4/1/64	4/1/64		
FWD.	0-6	0-14	0-14
TDS (cc)	SDA (cc)		

NOTARIZED

5 9 APR 9 1964

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Pages A, 10, 11, 14 and 16 procured here - may be from NY copy
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1181-1195

1.

APPENDIX

EMERGENCY CIVIL LIBERTIES COMMITTEE

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of December 1, 1961, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., contains the following concerning the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee:

"Emergency Civil Liberties Committee

"1. 'The Emergency Civil Liberties Committee is an organization with headquarters in New York, whose avowed purpose is to abolish the House Committee on Un-American Activities and discredit the FBI. * * *. The committee finds that the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee, established in 1951, although representing itself as a non-Communist group, actually operates as a front for the Communist Party. It has repeatedly assisted, by means of funds and legal aid, Communists involved in Smith Act violations and similar legal proceedings. One of its chief activities has been and still is the dissemination of voluminous Communist propaganda material.'

'FRANK WILKINSON was called as a witness when he appeared in Atlanta as a representative of the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee to propagandize against the Committee on Un-American Activities and to protest its hearings. In 1956 WILKINSON was identified as a Communist Party member by a former FBI undercover agent within the party. Summoned at that time to answer the allegation, his reply to all questions was, "I am answering no questions of this committee." This also became his stock reply to questions when he appeared during the Atlanta hearings. * * * WILKINSON has since been convicted of contempt of Congress and sentenced to one year in jail.'

2.

APPENDIX

EMERGENCY CIVIL LIBERTIES COMMITTEE (CONT'D)

'Disputing the non-Communist claim of the organization, the committee finds that a number of other individuals connected with the ECLC also have been identified under oath as Communists.
* * *

(Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report for 1958, House Report 187, March 9, 1959, pp. 34 and 35.)

'To defend the cases of Communist law-breakers, fronts have been devised making special appeals in behalf of civil liberties and reaching out far beyond the confines of the Communist Party itself. Among these organizations are the * * * Emergency Civil Liberties Committee. When the Communist Party itself is under fire these fronts offer a bulwark of protection.'

(Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 91.)"

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NY 100-146553

APPENDIX

1.

MONROE DEFENSE COMMITTEE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

A source advised on February 16, 1962, that GERALD QUINN, a member of the Workers World Party (WWP) from New York, was sent to Cleveland, Ohio in October, 1961, by the Monroe Defense Committee (MDC) of New York to organize an MDC in Cleveland, as that QUINN, with the aid of TED and FRANCES DOSTAL, members of the WWP, and WILLIE MAE MALLORY, organized an MDC in Cleveland with headquarters at 1289 East 115th Street.

On May 29, 1963, the source related that the purpose of the MDC in Cleveland is to aid in the support of WILLIE MAE MALLORY in her fight against extradition to Monroe, North Carolina.

On August 31, 1961, two true bills of indictment were returned against WILLIE MAE MALLORY by a Grand Jury in Superior Court, Union County, Monroe, North Carolina, charging MALLORY with two counts of kidnapping of Mr. G. BRUCE STEGALL and MAYBELL STEGALL on August 27, 1961.

A second source on May 26, 1963, related that the headquarters of the MDC in Cleveland is located at 10517 Superior Avenue, with CLARENCE SENIORS as Chairman.

A third source in November, 1962, related that CLARENCE SENIORS was then a member of the WWP.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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1.

APPENDIX

WORKERS WORLD PARTY

On April 17, 1959, a confidential source advised that on February 12, 1959, a Socialist Workers Party (SWP) minority group, under the leadership of National Committee member, SAM BALLAN, split from the SWP.

The source stated that this minority group, referred to as the Marcyites, after many years of program and policy differences on varied issues concerning tactics and interpretation of political events, split from the SWP on the grounds that the Party was liquidating itself by departing from the Marxist precepts of LEON TROTSKY and retreating from the fight for the world socialist revolution. The final issue which ultimately forced the split was the minority's opposition to the SWP regroupment policy which involved cooperation with the Communist Party (CP) periphery - individuals characterized by the minority as petty - bourgeois.

The minority program, according to the source, advocates unconditional defense of the Soviet Union and has as its goal the building of a revolutionary party with a complete proletarian orientation for the purpose of overthrowing capitalism in the United States and throughout the world.

On May 12, 1960, the source advised that this minority group had chosen the name Workers World Party.

On May 6, 1963, a second confidential source stated that the headquarters of the Workers World Party were located at 46 West 21st Street, New York, New York.

The SWP and the CP have been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

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NY Copy. They are processed elsewhere.

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Re: James Arthur Baldwin

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

1.

APPENDIX

COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE
FOR MORTON SOBELL

"Following the execution of atomic spies ETHEL and JULIUS ROSENBERG in June, 1953, the 'Communist campaign assumed a different emphasis. Its major effort centered upon MORTON SOBELL, 'the ROSENBERGS' codefendant. The National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case - a Communist front which had been conducting the campaign in the United States - was reconstituted as the National Rosenberg-Sobell Committee at a conference in Chicago in October, 1953, and 'then as the National Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell in the Rosenberg Case'"

("Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications" dated December 1, 1961, issued by the House Committee on Un-American Activities, page 116.)

In September, 1954, the name "National Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell" appeared on literature issued by the Committee. In March, 1955, the current name, "Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell," first appeared on literature issued by the Committee.

The Address Telephone Directory for the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, as published by the New York Telephone Company, on April 16, 1963, lists the "Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell" (CSJMS) as being located at 940 Broadway, New York, New York.

- 2a -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Re: James Arthur Baldwin

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

1.

APPENDIX

FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE

The April 6, 1960, edition of "The New York Times" newspaper contained a full-page advertisement captioned "What Is Really Happening In Cuba," placed by the Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC). This advertisement announced the formation of the FPCC in New York City and declared the FPCC intended to promulgate "the truth about revolutionary Cuba" to neutralize the distorted American press.

"The New York Times" edition of January 11, 1961, reported that at a hearing conducted before the United States Senate Internal Security Subcommittee on January 10, 1961, Dr. CHARLES A. SANTOS-BUCH identified himself and ROBERT TABER as organizers of the FFCC. He also testified he and TABER obtained funds from the Cuban Government which were applied toward the cost of the afore-mentioned advertisement.

On May 16, 1963, a source advised that during the first two years of the FPCC's existence there was a struggle between Communist Party (CP) and Socialist Workers Party (SWP) elements to exert their power within the FPCC and thereby influence FPCC policy. However, during the past year this source observed there has been a successful effort by FPCC leadership to minimize the role of these and other organizations in the FPCC so that today their influence is negligible.

On May 20, 1963, a second source advised that the National Headquarters of the FPCC is located in Room 329 at 799 Broadway, New York City. According to this source, the position of National Office Director was created in the Fall of 1962 and was filled by VINCENT "TED" LEE, who now formulates FPCC policy. This source observed LEE has followed a course of entertaining and accepting the cooperation of many other organizations including the CP and the SWP when he has felt it would be to his personal benefit as well as the FPCC's. However, LEE has indicated to this source he has no intention of permitting FPCC policy to be determined by any other organization. LEE feels the FPCC should advocate resumption of diplomatic relations between Cuba and the United States and support the right of Cubans to manage their revolution without interference from other nations, but not support the Cuban revolution per se.

The CP and the SWP have been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Re: James Arthur Baldwin

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

1.

APPENDIX

FREEDOMWAYS ASSOCIATES, INC.

The records of the New York Secretary of State, Albany, New York, show that the certificate of incorporation of Freedomways Associates, Incorporated, was filed on March 2, 1961.

The Spring, 1963, issue of "Freedomways" is self-described as "A Quarterly Review of the Negro Freedom Movement" published by Freedomways Associates, Incorporated, 799 Broadway, New York City.

On May 24, 1961, a source advised that a report was given on "Freedomways" at a meeting of the National Board, Communist Party, USA (CPUSA), held on May 24, 1961. It was stated that the original plan called for the publication to be openly Marxist, but that it was later decided it would not be avowedly a Marxist publication. Editorials are in the hands of a mixed group of Marxists and non-Marxists. It was stated that the central purpose of "Freedomways" is to develop a theory and positive criticism of currents in the Negro movement, as well as to raise the level of understanding and discussion taking place in Negro life today and to project a socialist and pro-Soviet orientation.

On May 25, 1961, another source advised that "Freedomways" was set up for the CPUSA by James Jackson, a member of the National Committee of the CPUSA.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Re: James Arthur Baldwin

1.

APPENDIX

MONROE DEFENSE COMMITTEE

On September 26, 1961, a source made available a mimeographed letter on the stationery of the Monroe Defense Committee (MDC), 53 West 125th Street, New York City, which stated that the committee had been founded on a broad non-partisan basis to aid four individuals jailed in Monroe, North Carolina, on "trumped up kidnapping charges." This letter further stated that help was needed by members of the Afro-American community in Monroe, North Carolina, many of whom had lost their jobs or were cut off welfare rolls because of their ties with ROBERT F. WILLIAMS. According to this source, this letter, signed by CALVIN HIGGINS as Executive Secretary, further stated that the committee would be organized on a strictly non-sectarian basis and was backed by Afro-American organizations as well as inter-racial groups.

On April 27, 1962, a second source advised that the MDC, formerly located at 53 West 125th Street, New York City, was then located at 110 West 116th Street, New York City.

On October 5, 1961, a public meeting of the MDC was held at the Hotel Diplomat, New York City, and a circular entitled "The Monroe Kidnapping" on the stationery of the MDC was distributed.

This circular stated that the purpose of indictments, brought by the Union County Grand Jury against ROBERT F. WILLIAMS and a group of freedom riders on charges of kidnapping a middleaged white couple in Monroe, North Carolina, on August 27, 1961, was for the "forces of white supremacy" to rid themselves of all opposition from Afro-Americans and discredit ROBERT F. WILLIAMS.

A federal warrant was issued on August 28, 1961, at Charlotte, North Carolina, charging ROBERT FRANKLIN WILLIAMS with Unlawful Flight to Avoid Prosecution for the crime of kidnapping.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Re: James Arthur Baldwin

2.

APPENDIX

MONROE DEFENSE COMMITTEE

On October 13, 1961, a third source advised that the officers of the MDC were CALVIN L. HICKS, President and GERALD QUINN, Secretary.

On May 27, 1956, a fourth source, advised that CALVIN HICKS was then a Communist Party member working in the Negro mass organization field.

On October 3, 1961, a fifth source advised that during September, 1961, CALVIN HICKS said he was employed full-time as director of the On Guard Committee for Freedom (OGCF) and that he had left the Communist Party in the past because of the revisionism in the Communist Party. HICKS stated on this occasion that the MDC was set up and operated by the OGCF.

On April 20, 1961, a sixth source advised that GERALD QUINN was a member of and active in the Workers World Party (WWP).

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Re: James Arthur Baldwin

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

1.

APPENDIX

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO ABOLISH
THE HOUSE UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications" issued December 1, 1961, by the Committee on Un-American Activities, U. S. House of Representatives, page 115, contains the following citation regarding the National Committee to Abolish the Un-American Activities Committee (NCAUAC).

"Cited as a 'new organization' set up in the summer of 1960 to lead and direct the Communist Party's 'Operation Abolition' campaign. Seven of the national leaders of this group have been identified as Communists.

(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1278 on the Truth About the Film 'Operation Abolition,' Part 1, October 3, 1961, p. 5.)"

A source has advised that the NCAUAC changed its name on March 3, 1962, to include the word "House" in its name, thereby becoming known as the National Committee to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Re: James Arthur Baldwin

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

1.

APPENDIX

NATIONAL LAWYERS GUILD

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of December 1, 1961, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., contains the following concerning the National Lawyers Guild:

"National Lawyers Guild

- "1. Cited as a Communist front. (Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 149.)
- "2. Cited as a Communist front which 'is the foremost legal bulwark of the Communist Party, its front organizations, and controlled unions' and which 'since its inception has never failed to rally to the legal defense of the Communist Party and individual members thereof, including known espionage agents.' (Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 3123 on the National Lawyers Guild, September 21, 1950, originally related September 17, 1950.)
- "3. 'To defend the cases of Communist lawbreakers, fronts have been devised making special appeals in behalf of civil liberties and reaching out far beyond the confines of the Communist Party itself. Among these organizations are the * * * National Lawyers Guild. When the Communist Party itself is under fire these offer a bulwark of protection.' (Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 91.)"

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Re: James Arthur Baldwin

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

1.

APPENDIX

NEW YORK COUNCIL TO ABOLISH
THE HOUSE UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES
COMMITTEE

On March 9, 1961, a source advised that the New York Council To Abolish the Un-American Activities Committee (NYCAUAC), 150 West 34th Street, New York City, New York, was formed at a meeting held in New York City on November 17, 1960. This organization was founded principally through the efforts of FRANK WILKINSON, Field Representative of the National Committee To Abolish the Un-American Activities Committee (NCAUAC).

A second source advised on September 17, 1952, that FRANK WILKINSON was a Communist Party member as of September, 1952.

A third source furnished on September 14, 1961, a copy of resolutions of the New York Council to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee (NYCAHUAC) which were adopted by the NYCAHUAC. One such resolution affirmed the intention to continue to work for the abolition of the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA) and to continue its efforts to broaden the participation in this fight. Another resolution accepted as a modus vivendi the suggestion of the Field Representative of the "National Committee to Abolish the HCUA" (NCAHUAC) namely that local abolition committees may identify and co-ordinate their efforts as closely as they desire with NCAHUAC, still maintaining their autonomy for as flexible and independent a program as possible.

Various sources have advised during March, 1962, that Communist Party (CP) members in the New York City area have been solicited to support activities of the NYCAHUAC during attendance at CP club meetings.

On May 6, 1963, the first source advised that the NYCAHUAC continues to function from its office at 150 West 34th Street, New York City, New York.

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SEE REVERSE
SIDE FOR
CLASSIFICATION
ACTION

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

CORRELATION SUMMARY

Main File No: 62-108763
See also: 145-2625

Date: June 2, 1964

Subject: James Arthur Baldwin

Date Searched: 1/6/64

All logical variations of subject's name and aliases were searched
and identical references were found as:

James Arthur Baldwin
James Baldwin

Jim Baldwin
Jimmy Baldwin

This is a summary of information obtained from a review
of all "see" references to the subject in Bureau files under the
names and aliases listed above. All references under the above
names containing data identical with the subject have been included
except those listed at the end of this summary as not having been
reviewed, or those determined to contain the same information as
the main file.

This summary is designed to furnish a synopsis of the
information set out in each reference. In many cases the original
serial will contain the information in much more detail.

THIS SUMMARY HAS BEEN PREPARED FOR USE AT THE SEAT OF
GOVERNMENT AND IS NOT SUITABLE FOR DISSEMINATION.

b7c1

Analyst

Coordinator

Approved

RPD/elm

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE BEHIND FILE -
SEARCH SHIPS ONLY

Pg 2 para. 2,3
Pg 12, para 1
remaining classified
Per 14-93
B7C 3016 JHP
B7C 3016 JHP

319PA

CLASSIFIED BY PA 639677 SAM
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X(1)(6)
CA 97.5269

~~SECRET~~

REG 62-108763-26

17 JUN 3 1964

CONFIDENTIAL

4-117

53 JUN 8 1964

1213

JAMES ARTHUR BALDWIN

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-17-89 BY 203573108

LOCALITIES

France	2 ✓
District of Columbia	3 ✓
New York	4 ✓
California	7 ✓
Massachusetts	10 ✓
Illinois	13 ✓
Alabama	15 ✓
Florida	15 ✓

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-17-02 BY 01305731af

~~SECRET~~

ABBREVIATIONS

Add. info.....Additional information appearing in this reference which pertains to James Arthur Baldwin may be found in the main file or elsewhere in this summary.

NLG.....National Lawyers Guild

b1

(S)

(S)

Photostatic copy of [REDACTED] encl.
100-24425-27 p.6 also see encl.
(13),

referral
to
money

[REDACTED] (C)

[REDACTED] (C)

Copy of report enclosed
100-157464-32
(6),
SI 140-1972-30 encl. p.1 (Dept. of
State)
(9),

~~SECRET~~

b2-1

~~SECRET~~

On 11/18/60 [REDACTED] observed a letter in the office of the national headquarters of the SWP, 116 University Place, NYC, which was intended for circulation by the SWP. The letter was addressed to "Dear Friend" and signed by the Student Council, Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC) (97-4428), Room 536, 799 Broadway, NYC. This letter reported that the FPCC was established last April by a group of distinguished writers, artists, journalists, and "professionals" to furnish accurate information about Cuba. Those named included James Baldwin.

97-4428-15 p.8
(4)✓

b7c-5 [REDACTED]

97-4284-24 enc1. p.7
(4)✓

b1 [REDACTED] (C) advised that James Baldwin was one of the speakers at a Witness for Peace (100-434868) rally held on 4/1/61 at Judiciary Square located on E Street, NW, between Fourth and Fifth Streets, Washington, DC. The speeches at this rally concerned the armament race and the need to encourage world disarmament.

According to information furnished by the above informant the Washington Committee for a Sane Nuclear Policy participated in this rally.

100-434868-8 p.6
(7)✓
SI 100-434868-4 p.3 (Schedule of program furnished by [REDACTED]
(7)✓
b7c-1 of National Capitol Parks, Washington, DC)

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

The "TV Guide" covering the period from April 22 to 28, 1961, revealed that on 4/23/61, at 4:00 P.M., the program, "Open Mind", on NBC TV in NYC had a discussion on "The Black Muslims in America." Participants in the program included James Baldwin.

100-399321-46 p.17
(7)✓

On 7/21/61 Dept. of Justice Attorney Vic Woerheide furnished a copy of an affidavit by Junius Irving Scales (100-11592) in support of his motion to reduce his sentence of six years for violation of the Smith Act of 1940, by the US District Court for the Middle District of North Carolina, Greensboro, NC. Woerheide also furnished an affidavit, dated 7/14/61, in support of this motion, which was signed by approximately 50 individuals, including James Baldwin.

Copies of affidavits enclosed
100-11592-817 enc1.1p.4
(5)✓

62-1 670-1
b7c-4

[REDACTED] advised that William Worthy, Jr. [REDACTED] reporter with the Baltimore "Afro-American", was the main speaker at a Fair Play For Cuba Committee banquet held at the Tudor Arms Hotel in Cleveland, Ohio, on 10/14/61. Worthy had just returned to the US on 10/10/61 after spending eleven weeks in Cuba.

In discussing his stay in Cuba and the US relations with Cuba, Worthy stated "I am often discouraged as to what can be done, but I always think back to a meeting in New York when James Baldwin gave a very, very effective speech, and said 'we don't need numbers; we need passion.' Worthy compared this statement with Castro's landing on the island in December, 1956, with eleven men and his victory two years later.

105-20110-109 enc1. p.8
(8)✓

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

This reference is a copy of a memorandum from Theodore R. Newman, Jr., of the Constitutional Rights Unit, Dept. of Justice, to Burke Marshall, AAG, Civil Rights Division, Dept. of Justice, dated 5/28/62, regarding meetings of the Committee of Inquiry into the Administration of Justice in the Freedom Struggle Sponsored by the Congress of Racial Equality, May 25th to 26th, 1962, Washington, DC. (44-19646).

According to this memo Newman attended these meetings and reported that members of the Committee who were present at various times included James Baldwin.

Witnesses appeared before this Committee to discuss the legal aspects of the Freedom Struggle. They claimed the Freedom Riders received insufficient protection by Law Enforcement Officers, and reported on unlawful arrest and police brutality.

A typed note of the General Investigative Division was attached to the above memo which revealed that the copy of this memorandum was received on a confidential basis.

44-19646-14
(2)

The December, 1962 issue of "Africa Report" a publication of African-American Institute, carried an unsigned article on page 31 entitled "ACOA Urges Action In Anti-Apartheid Campaign." This article stated in part as follows:

"The American Committee on Africa had launched an appeal for 'Action against Apartheid.' The campaign, which was initiated by Rev. Martin Luther King and South African Chief Albert Luthuli, has assembled a list of more than 150 internationally-known sponsors, including Algerian Premier Ahmed Ben Bella, ... James Baldwin....

"ACOA had urged attendance at anti-apartheid meetings in various cities throughout the world on December 10, Human Rights Day, and has sent letters to President Kennedy and South African Prime Minister H.F. Verwoerd protesting apartheid.... ACOA offices are at 801 Second Avenue, New York City."

105-87964-238 p.3
(9)✓

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

This reference concerns a Book Review (62-46855) of the book entitled "First Person Singular", which was made by the Bureau. This review reported that this book, published by The Dial Press, NY, 1963, was a collection of 16 essays on the life and times of the 1960's. The essays, one of which was by James Baldwin, covered such varied topics as Harlem housing projects, the isolation of California from the rest of the world, Barry Goldwater, airline pilots, Khrushchev, and life in Miami Beach. (No further details regarding Baldwin)

62-46855-257

(2)✓

(S) b7D-1 b7C-4 (X)u

On 1/29/63 [REDACTED] made available a leaflet which had been furnished to him by William Worthy, Jr. [REDACTED] which concerned a demonstration to be held on 1/31/63 outside the Sheraton-Park Hotel, 2660 Connecticut Ave., NW, Washington, DC. James Baldwin was among the signers of this leaflet, which called on all individuals to join this demonstration in protest of the Anti-Defamation League conferring its "democratic legacy" award on President Kennedy. This protest was a result of the Federal conviction of Worthy for illegal entry into the US. Worthy received a 3-month sentence.

105-20110-353 enc1. p.2

(8)✓

SI 105-20110-A "The Militant"

(8)✓

1/28/63

ferred
to
CIA

105-80533-32
(8)✓

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

b2 -1
b1D -1 [REDACTED] (X)u
made available to the Chicago Office a book
captioned "A Quarter Century of Un-American" which was obtained on
4/23/63 from the headquarters of the Chicago Committee To Defend The
Bill of Rights (100-433419) [REDACTED] (X)u

The Chicago Office advised that the book was self-described
as "a tragicomical memorabilia of HUAC", and also advised that it
contained an "envoi" by James Baldwin.

The Chicago Office forwarded two copies of page 108, which
included a cartoon about Director Hoover of the FBI, and also an
article by former SA Jack Levine, which contained unfavorable remarks
about the FBI.

Copy of page 108 enclosed
100-433419-93

(7)✓
SI 61-7582-5399 (Book Review of the
above mentioned book by the Bureau,
dated 5/7/63.)

(2)✓
SI 61-7582-A "National Guardian" p.10
4/4/63. (Photo showing the jacket
design of the above book. Dates
shown as 1938-1963.)

(2)✓

On 5/10/63 James Baldwin, Writer, was the principal speaker
at a public rally sponsored by Congress of Racial Equality at the
Second Baptist Church, 24th and Griffin, Los Angeles, Calif.
Baldwin spoke on discrimination against Negroes. [REDACTED] (X)u

100-145232-91 p.14
(6)✓

b2 -1

b7D -1

~~SECRET~~

The 5/11/63 issue of the "People's World" in an article entitled "Notables Denounce HUAC Cuba Probe", reported that a group of 50 political, academic, cultural and professional personalities had condemned a move by the HUAC, of Washington, DC, against a number of individuals who had recently visited Cuba or had written or publicly spoken about Cuba.

This article noted that a press statement on May 6th, had reported that a group of individuals including the Negro author, James Baldwin, all of NYC, had called the HUAC action "another flagrant intervention by this committee in the right of the American people to hear both sides of any issue."

105-7-210-A "People's World" 5/11/63
(8)✓

b1

Add. info. according to [REDACTED] 306
West 18th St., NYC.

b7c b
62-57980-59 enc1. p.1,2
(2) ✓

~~SECRET~~

b7c-3

On 5/20/63 [REDACTED] attended a meeting of the San Jose CP Club held at 460 East Washington St., San Jose, Calif., at which he criticized the author James Baldwin. He said that Baldwin had nationalist tendencies and he personally did not care much for the man. [REDACTED] remarks were the result of a discussion concerning Baldwin's attack on the liberal movement, which he claimed did not always act in the best interest of Negroes. (X)u

One of the other members of the Club summarized the discussion on Baldwin by saying that as Marxists they should feel that there was much to be desired in a person like Baldwin, but they should not publicly criticize him. (X)u

[REDACTED] b2-1
100-360845-28 p.3
(6)✓ b7D-1

The 5/25/63 issue of the "People's World" included an article entitled "New 'Freedomways' is Out", which contained comments on articles that appeared in the Spring issue of "Freedomways", a quarterly review of the Negro freedom movement. The comments on an article entitled "And Then Came Baldwin" noted that novelist Julian Mayfield appraised the contribution of James Baldwin as a writer. Mr. Mayfield was of the opinion that "one of the most interesting aspects of the phenomenon called Baldwin has been the peculiar impact he has had on various black intellectuals. Among them are to be found the most vociferous and unqualified admirers and his most severe detractors."

100-434819-A "People's World" 5/25/63
(7)✓

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

The New York Office advised that television Channel 13, NYC, carried a program 10:30 P.M. to 11:00 P.M. on 5/28/63, entitled "Conversation with James Baldwin", which was described as "Doctor Kenneth Clark of City College of New York interviews James Baldwin after meeting Attorney General Robert Kennedy."

The theme of the program was that the future of the nation depended on the nation's treatment of the Negroes. Baldwin commented on racial activities in the North and the South, and the treatment which the demonstrators received from the police officers. He stated that Negroes were tired of the unfulfilled promises of the legislators. He also stated that he was amazed and shocked at the lack of real understanding by the AG, Robert F. Kennedy (77-51387) of the Negro problem. Baldwin said that some constructive measures toward the betterment of the Negro's social position were essential, although he did not make any suggestions.

77-51387-399
(3)

(2) and 151

This reference concerns a Book Review (62-46855) of the book "The Negro Protest", which was made by the Bureau. This review reported that this book, published by Beacon Press, Boston, set out three television interviews conducted by Dr. Kenneth B. Clark, Negro author and psychologist at the City College of NY, in May and June, 1963. Those interviewed included James Baldwin, and Clark first questioned him about his early life and then asked direct questions relating to the struggle for integration in the US. The program was produced for the National Educational Television by WCBH-TV, Boston.

This review reported that Baldwin's answers were in many instances incoherent, and that "Although he never mentioned the word 'assimilation', it would be the most appropriate word to describe his 'plea'. 'It is entirely up to the American people', he said 'whether or not they are going to face and deal with and embrace the stranger whom they maligned so long'."

62-46855-250
(2)✓

Brown B. J.

~~SECRET~~

On June 1-2, 1963 Stanley Levison, a New York Attorney, discussed racial matters with Martin Luther King, Jr. (100-106670) in NYC. During this discussion Levison asked King if he would be willing to appear on a television program with James Baldwin, the writer. King was not enthusiastic about the idea because he felt that Baldwin was uninformed regarding his movement. King noted that Baldwin, although considered a spokesman of the Negro People, by the Press, was not a civil rights leader. [REDACTED] b2-1

100-106670-162 p.12
(6) ✓

b2-1
b7c-4

The Dept. of State furnished information relative to the March on Washington (157-970) on 8/28/63, which concerned racial matters. According to this information James Baldwin presented a scroll relative to this matter at the American Embassy in Paris, France, on 8/21/63. A translation of an article in "Le Monde" of 8/24/63 revealed that it set forth an interview with Baldwin. Baldwin was described as being "one of the most brilliant representatives of the young generation of 'impatient Negroes' who are no longer satisfied with the timorous actions of their elders." The article reported that "for Baldwin the method of combat must be adapted to the 'total revolution' of which he made himself spokesman.

157-970-1051
(11) ✓

b2-1 b7d-1

[REDACTED] made available information concerning the bank accounts maintained by the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee (100-384660) (ECLC), at the Amalgamated Bank of New York, 11-15 Union Square, NYC, during the approximate period of April through Sept., 1963. This information revealed that James Baldwin was the "Payee" of one check, dated 8/26/63, in the amount of \$500.00.

Add. info.

100-384660-749 p.20, 20B
(6) ✓

~~SECRET~~

(C) *Referred
to Any*

Photostatic copies of letters enclosed
100-416165-3
Changed to:
105-126772-1
(7)✓

This reference is a copy of a form letter on the stationery of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), 38 Park Row, NYC, captioned "The Second American Revolution May End in Victory", which was signed by James Baldwin. According to this stationery Baldwin was a member of the Advisory Committee of CORE. This undated communication, which asked for contributions to carry on the CORE's work, was addressed to J. Edgar Hoover, Dept. of Justice, Washington 25, DC, and enclosed a self addressed, postage paid, reply envelope marked to the attention of James Baldwin. (Stamp date of mail 10/17/63)

100-225892-685
(6)✓

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

[REDACTED]

(X)u

[REDACTED]

(X)u

[REDACTED]

(X)u

[REDACTED]

NLG - previously released
100-341652-1049 p.18-20,40,44
(6),

The 6/25/63 edition of the "New York Times" revealed that on 6/24/63, NY Television Station WNDT, Channel 13, broadcasted a program entitled "The Negro and the American Promise", which consisted of three entirely separate tape interviews. One interview was with James Baldwin, one with Malcolm K. Little (100-399321) and one with Dr. Martin Luther King. (No details of interview with Baldwin given)

On 8/30/63 [REDACTED] advised that Malcolm and Negro author James Baldwin had agreed to a debate in Chicago, which would probably be held on 11/9/63, and that the debate might be carried on television. (Subject of debate not given)

02-1
Add. info.

100-399321-74 p.18,21,29
(7),

~~SECRET~~

b7c-7

~~SECRET~~

Special Investigations Squad, Metropolitan PD, advised that the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (157-275) held a conference concerning racial matters at Howard University, Washington, DC, on Nov. 29, 30 and Dec. 1, 1963. According to Captain Herlihy, James Baldwin participated in this conference.

157-275-88
(11) ✓

The following references in the file captioned "CP, USA", contain information pertaining to the activities of James Baldwin in the categories as set out below. Baldwin was very active in the Negro civil rights movement and was associated with CP front organizations.

REFERENCE	SEARCH SLIP PAGE NUMBER
<u>Negro</u>	
100-3-75-A "People's World" 5/18/63	(4)✓
<u>Negro Question, Communist Influence in Racial Matters</u>	
100-3-116-75 enc1. p.1	(4)✓
329 p.1,2	(4)✓
400 enc1. p.1,2	(4)✓
410 p.1 enc1. p.1,2	(5)✓
445 enc1. p.1	(5)✓
447 enc1. p.2	(5)✓
504 enc1. p.2	(5)✓
562	(5)✓
584 enc1. p.2	(5)✓
622 p.1	(5)✓
100-3-116-A "The Worker" 9/22/63	(5)✓

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

The following references in the file captioned "Fair Play For Cuba Committee" (FPCC) file 97-4196, contain information pertaining to the activities of James Baldwin relative to this committee. These references reported that Baldwin was a member of the FPCC in April, 1960, and that an advertisement of the committee in the "New York Times" dated 4/6/60, entitled "What is Really Happening in Cuba" listed Baldwin as a sponsor. In May, 1961 the name and address, James Baldwin, 81 Horatio St., NYC, was in the possession of the FPCC, 799 Broadway, NYC.

REFERENCE	SEARCH SLIP PAGE NUMBER
97-4196-3 p.1	(3)✓
13 p.1	(3)✓
33 p.B.6	(3)✓
380 p.7	(3)✓
874 enc1. p.339	(3)✓
A "New York Journal American"	(4)✓
11/23/63	
A "King Features Syndicate, Inc." 11/27/63	(3)✓
97-4196-34-38 enc1. p.2	(4)✓

The following references in the file captioned "Racial Matters" file 157-6, contain information pertaining to the activities of James Baldwin. In 1963 Baldwin was very active in racial matters and wrote articles on White-Negro relationship; supported CP front organizations and spoke at their meetings and affairs; on 8/21/63 Baldwin presented a scroll containing 350 signatures to the US Embassy in Paris, France, in support of the Civil Rights March on Washington, DC, scheduled for 8/28/63; he took an active part in racial marches and rallies in NYC, Paris, Los Angeles, Miami, Selma, Alabama, and Washington, DC. On 5/24/63 Baldwin, and others, met with the Attorney General and Assistant Attorney General Marshall in NYC to discuss racial matters.

REFERENCE	SEARCH SLIP PAGE NUMBER
157-6-69 p.1	(12)✓
74 p.1,2	(9)✓
143	(9)✓
146	(9)✓

(continued on next page)

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(continued)

REFERENCE	SEARCH SLIP PAGE NUMBER
157-6-A "The Washington Daily News" 11/6/63	(9)✓
A "Washington Post & Times Herald" 11/6/63	(10)✓
157-6-26-86 encl. p.1	(12)✓
157-6-29-256 encl. p.1	(10)✓
157-6-34-76	(10)✓
157-6-34-78 encl. p.1-6 (Summary)	(12)✓
83	(10)✓
105	(10)✓
519	(10)✓
580	(10)✓
157-6-61-378	(10)✓
382	(10)✓
386	(10)✓
395	(10)✓
410 (Photo)	(1)✓
420 encl. p.1,2,5,6	(11)✓

~~SECRET~~

REFERENCES NOT INCLUDED IN THIS SUMMARY

The following reference on James Baldwin located in the Personnel Records Unit was not reviewed:

REFERENCE	SEARCH SLIP PAGE NUMBER
67-72-10241	(3) ✓

See the search slip filed behind file for other references on this subject which contain the same information (SI) that is set out in the main file. Differences in source will be noted on the search slip.

XPT

INDEX

James Baldwin	1 - 11
James Arthur Baldwin	12
Jim Baldwin	12
Jimmy Baldwin	13
J. Baldwin	13

James Arthur Baldwin

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 5/13/89 BY 20210710 AD (SUMMARY)

(Correlation)

ALSO KNOWN AS:

BIRTHDATE: 5-2-24

BIRTHPLACE: N.Y.C (not registered)

SPOUSE:

RACE: Negro

LOCALITY: France: dc:ny: calif: mase:

REMARKS: ill: die: flu:

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-13-89 BY 20210710 AD
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SEARCHED 1/6/64 BY

III Refs

Analytical

TOTAL: 125 b7c1

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE NOTED
OR OTHERWISE

DECLASSIFIED BY AUC 39677 SAH ~~82~~
ON 3/8/99
C97-5269

James Baldwin

ME 62-108763

Classified by 6972 ~~6972~~ ⁶⁹⁷² ~~6972~~ ⁶⁹⁷²
Declassify on: 04/01/66 ~~04/01/66~~ ^{04/01/66} ~~04/01/66~~ ^{04/01/66}
39-3016 ~~39-3016~~ ³⁹⁻³⁰¹⁶ ~~39-3016~~ ³⁹⁻³⁰¹⁶
Classified by 2010-5-16-89 ~~2010-5-16-89~~ ²⁰¹⁰⁻⁵⁻¹⁶⁻⁸⁹ ~~2010-5-16-89~~ ²⁰¹⁰⁻⁵⁻¹⁶⁻⁸⁹
Declassify on: 05/16/89 ~~05/16/89~~ ^{05/16/89} ~~05/16/89~~ ^{05/16/89}

SI Bureau Library - author of The Fire Next Time
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DESTROY

SI Publication alphabetical section "New America"
April 29, 1962 p2, to HF p 4
(Early, not author or in period.)

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I 157-6-61-410 Photos

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MF 62-108763-15 Summary 9/24/63

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I 25-330971-34-951011F1,111,12

DESTROY

I 44-19646-14

DESTROY

✓ SI 61-7582-5399 to 100-123119-93(7)

DESTROY

I 61-7582-A National Guardian page 19 9/4/63
Ex 101 43-111-93(7)

DESTROY

SI 62-0-64444 to 111-344

DESTROY

SI 62-24873-A My World Today 6/11/61 to
MF 143-111-11

DESTROY

✓ I 62-46855-250

DESTROY

✓ I -257

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✓ I 62-57980-59

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✓ I 62-107053-2 (Continued 6/11/61 to 11-1-61)
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7144-267) 20.46

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I 77-51387-399

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I 88-19435-237

6-19-2042
7144-267

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I 94-3-4-1490-10 15.118-
2-5

DESTROY

I

-13 p 1

DESTROY

I

-33 p 6

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-380 p 7

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97-4196-8

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DESTROY ✓ I 97-4196-A New York Journal American 1/2/63

DESTROY ✓ I 97-4196-34-38 ep.2

DESTROY ✓ SI 97-4284-2 p.8, to MF 3.1.1.3.

DESTROY ✓ I -24. ep.7

DESTROY ✓ I 97-4428-15, p.8

RE

b7c-4

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DESTROY ✓ I 100-3-75-A People's World 5/8/63

DESTROY ✓ I 100-3-116-75

DESTROY ✓ I -329

DESTROY ✓ I ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ - 400

DESTROY ✓ I

100-3-116-410

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DESTROY ✓ I

- 445

DESTROY ✓ I

- 447

DESTROY ✓ I

- 504

DESTROY ✓ I

- 562

DESTROY ✓ I

- 584

DESTROY ✓ I

- 622

DESTROY ✓ I

100-3-116-A The worker 9/23/65

DESTROY ✓ SI

100-7321-22291-4F 16,10

DESTROY ✓ SI

100-10355-974 p 17, to MF 16,10

DESTROY ✓ I

100-11592-817 excl 1, p 4.

DESTROY ✓ I 100-106670-162 ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DESTROY ✓ I 100-145232-91

DESTROY ✓ I 100-157464-32

DESTROY ✓ I 100-225892-639 ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DESTROY ✓ I -685 ~~(EX)~~

DESTROY ✓ I 100-341652-1041 p 1b, 13, ~~b2~~ b1 b4

DESTROY ✓ I -1049 p 18-20, 40, b2-1 b7D-1

DESTROY ✓ I 100-353404-331 ~~b2~~ b7C (u) 20 M.F.P. 2

DESTROY ✓ I 100-360845-28 ~~b2~~ b7C-4

DESTROY ✓ I 100-384660-749 p 20, 20B, ~~b2~~

DESTROY ✓ I

100-399321-46 p 17

~~100-399321-46 p 17~~

DESTROY ✓ I

-74 p 18

DESTROY ✓ I

100-446165-3 100-399321-46 p 17

DESTROY ✓ I

100-433419-93

DESTROY ✓

SI

100-434663-A National Guard 4/7/61
AF 13/14

DESTROY ✓

I

100-434819-A People's World 5/23/63
100-434819-A

DESTROY ✓

SI

100-434868-4 100-1685-1 100-8 (7)

DESTROY ✓

I

-8

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SI

100-436190-6 pg 3 (b) 100-1685-1
b2 b7D-1

DESTROY ✓

SI

-7 p 17, 18 (b) 100-1685-1
b2 b7D-1

SI 100-436190-A pg 2 National Guard 100-1685-1
b2 b7D-1

DESTROY

SI 100-439190-47 to ME 15, 46

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DESTROY

✓ I 105-7-210-A People's World 5/1/63

DESTROY

✓ I 105-20110-109 p 8;

DESTROY

✓ I - 353

DESTROY

SI 105-20110-A "National Guardian" 1/10/63 to
ME 111

DESTROY

✓ SI - A "The Militant" 1/21/63 to
ME 111, p 11, 1

DESTROY

✓ SI - A "Muhammad Speaks" 1/21/63 to
ME 111, p 11, 1

DESTROY

✓ SI - A "The Militant" 1/28/63 to
105-20110-353(8)

DESTROY

SI 105-38708-19 to ME 111, p 6

DESTROY

✓ I 105- 80533-32

b7C-3

DESTROY

SI ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

105- 87964-100 p 8, 10

ME 111

DESTROY ✓ I

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